

C'Algebraic notation
In algebra, numbers are often substituted by letters.

## EXAMPLES

$a \times b=a b$
$c+c+c=3 \times c=3 c$
$p \div q=\frac{p}{q}$
$y \times y=y^{2}$
$x \times x \times x \times y \times y=x^{3} y^{2}$
The letters are variables and are usually written in alphabetical order.
$t \times 3 s \times 2 r \times 4=24 r s t \leftarrow \begin{gathered}\text { variable }- \text { a letter taking } \\ \text { any value }\end{gathered}$
Coefficients are constants and are written in front of the letters.

Do not write a coefficient of 1 .

## Powers in expressions

linear expression: the highest power of
the variable is 1.
quadratic expression: the highest power $1 a=a$

Whole term is zero if coefficient is zero.
$0 \times a=0$


1. Simplify each of the following into one term.
(i) $x \times x \times x \times x$
(ii) $\frac{y \times y \times y}{y}$
(iii) $2 \times a \times 3 \times a \times b$
(iv) $b \times b \times 0$
2. Simplify each of the following into one term.
(i) $a^{3} \times a^{5}$
(ii) $b^{6} \div b^{2}$
(iii) $\left(c^{3}\right)^{2}$
(iv) $\left(d^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
3. Simplify each of the following into one term.
(i) $a+a+a$
(ii) $b-2 b-c+2 c$
(iii) $x+x+p+3$
(iv) $4-y+3 y-1$
4. Multiply out the brackets in each of the following.
(i) $3(a+4 b)$
(ii) $-2(2 c+3 d)$
(iii) $5(x-y+z)$
(iv) $-3(p-q+2 r)$
